λλ463 and 467 are possibly the titanium flutings at λλ 4626 and 4668. The latter appears as a bright line on one of my plates.

The plate obtained on the nights of July 11th and 12th of this year, exposure 10,2 hours, gives from the absorption lines a radial velocity of −30 km. The displacement of some of the bright lines is shown in the following table:

λ (measured)	Identification	Displacement	Weight
6565.2	Hα	+2.4 A	½
4860.0	Hβ	−1.3 "	2
4686.0	4685.8 (nebular)	+0.2 "	1
4660.6	4658.2 (nebular)	+2.4 "	1
4365.1	4363.2 (nebular)	+1.9 "	1
4348.9	4347.0 (P *Cygni*?)	+1.9 "	½

Lick Observatory, September, 1921. KNUT LUNDMARK.

NOTE ON THE SPECTRUM OF COMPONENT C IN THE TRIPLE SYSTEM o^2 ERIDANI

From a plate taken 1921 October 7 with the 36-inch refractor, light 1-prism spectrograph, and 6-inch camera, the spectrum of the fainter component (C) of the double companion BC to o^2 *Eridani* (=Burnham's *G. C.* No. 2109: BC: 1921.69, p. a.=18°, dist.=3½", B=9^m.1, C=10^m.8, visual) may be provisionally classified as Md; Hβ, at least, is bright. The negative is weak, having been obtained thru clouds, but a stronger effective exposure will be secured immediately. On the assumption that the parallax of the triple star is 0".196, the absolute magnitude of C is +12.3. According to Dr. Adams[1], Ao is the spectral class of component B.

FREDERICK C. LEONARD.

Lick Observatory,
Mount Hamilton, Cal., 1921 Oct. 8.

RETURN OF ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS TO CHINA.

A letter just received from Professor Chang, Acting Director of the Central Observatory, Peking, China, brings the interesting news that the five bronze astronomical instruments purloined from the Peking Observatory at the time of the Boxer Rebellion by the officers of the German punitive forces in China, shipped to Germany and mounted on the lawn of the Kaiser's palace at Potsdam

[1] *Publ. A. S. P.* **26** (1914), 198.